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PATENT APPLICATION

ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. 200309117-1IN THE
UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Inventor(s): Jason Edward Gibson

Confirmation No.: 7413

Application No.: 10/650,837

Examiner: PARK, Chan S.

Filing Date: August 27, 2003

Group Art Unit: 2625

Title: Method and System for Dynamically Configuring Printing Device Settings

Mail Stop Appeal Brief-Patents
Commissioner For Patents
PO Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

TRANSMITTAL OF APPEAL BRIEF

Transmitted herewith is the Appeal Brief in this application with respect to the Notice of Appeal filed on May 2, 2008.☒ The fee for filing this Appeal Brief is \$510.00 (37 CFR 41.20).☐ No Additional Fee Required.

(complete (a) or (b) as applicable).

The proceedings herein are for a patent application and the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a) apply.

☐ (a) Applicant petitions for an extension of time under 37 CFR 1.136 (fees: 37 CFR 1.17(a)-(d)) for the total number of months checked below:☐ 1st Month
\$120☐ 2nd Month
\$460☐ 3rd Month
\$1050☐ 4th Month
\$1640☐ The extension fee has already been filed in this application.☒ (b) Applicant believes that no extension of time is required. However, this conditional petition is being made to provide for the possibility that applicant has inadvertently overlooked the need for a petition and fee for extension of time.Please charge to Deposit Account 08-2025 the sum of \$ 510. At any time during the pendency of this application, please charge any fees required or credit any over payment to Deposit Account 08-2025 pursuant to 37 CFR 1.25. Additionally please charge any fees to Deposit Account 08-2025 under 37 CFR 1.16 through 1.21 inclusive, and any other sections in Title 37 of the Code of Federal Regulations that may regulate fees.☒ A duplicate copy of this transmittal letter is enclosed.☐ I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as first class mail in an envelope addressed to:
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Date of facsimile: July 1, 2008

Typed Name: Carla Jones

Signature: Carla Jones

Respectfully submitted,

Jason Edward Gibson

By Steven L. Nichols

Steven L. Nichols

Attorney/Agent for Applicant(s)

Reg No.: 40,326

Date: July 1, 2008

Telephone: 801-572-8068

Rev 10/07 (Ap/Brief)

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The proceedings herein are for a patent application and the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a) apply.

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\$120☐ 2nd Month
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\$1840☐ The extension fee has already been filed in this application.☒ (b) Applicant believes that no extension of time is required. However, this conditional petition is being made to provide for the possibility that applicant has inadvertently overlooked the need for a petition and fee for extension of time.

Please charge to Deposit Account 08-2025 the sum of \$ 510 . At any time during the pendency of this application, please charge any fees required or credit any over payment to Deposit Account 08-2025 pursuant to 37 CFR 1.25. Additionally please charge any fees to Deposit Account 08-2025 under 37 CFR 1.16 through 1.21 inclusive, and any other sections in Title 37 of the Code of Federal Regulations that may regulate fees.

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Signature: Carla Jones

Respectfully submitted,

Jason Edward Gibson

By Steven L. Nichols

Steven L. Nichols

Attorney/Agent for Applicant(s)

Reg No.: 40,328

Date: July 1, 2008

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Rev 1007 (Ap/Brief)

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Application No.: 10/650,837

Attorney Docket No.: 200309117-1

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1. Transmittal Letter of Appeal Brief with Duplicate Copy (2 pages)
2. Certificate of Transmission (1 page)
3. Appeal Brief (28 pages)

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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In the Patent Application of

Jason Edward Gibson

Application No. 10/650,837

Filed: August 27, 2003

For: Method and System for Dynamically
Configuring Printing Device Settings

Group Art Unit: 2625

Examiner: PARK, Chan S.

APPEAL BRIEF

Mail Stop Appeal Brief - Patents
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

This is an Appeal Brief under Rule 41.37 appealing the decision of the Primary Examiner dated March 10, 2008 (the "final Office Action" or "Action"). Each of the topics required by Rule 41.37 is presented herewith and is labeled appropriately.

07/02/2008 PCHOMP 00000013 002025 10650837
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I. Real Party in Interest

The real party in interest is Hewlett-Packard Development Company, LP, a limited partnership established under the laws of the State of Texas and having a principal place of business at 20555 S.H. 249 Houston, TX 77070, U.S.A. (hereinafter "HPDC"). HPDC is a Texas limited partnership and is a wholly-owned affiliate of Hewlett-Packard Company, a Delaware Corporation, headquartered in Palo Alto, CA. The general or managing partner of HPDC is HPQ Holdings, LLC.

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II. Related Appeals and Interferences

There are no appeals or interferences related to the present application of which the Appellant is aware.

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III. Status of Claims

Claims 1-45 are pending in the application and stand finally rejected. Accordingly, Appellant appeals from the final rejection of claims 1-45, which claims are presented in the Appendix.

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IV. Status of Amendments

No amendments have been filed subsequent to the final Office Action of March 10, 2008, from which Appellant takes this appeal.

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V. Summary of Claimed Subject Matter

Appellant's independent claims recite the following.

1. A method of configuring a printing device, said method comprising dynamically modifying printing device settings (406) based on an identifier (404) in an incoming print job (402) identifying a client submitting said print job (Appellant's specification, paragraph 0008).

18. A printing device comprising:
an input (142) for receiving a print job (Appellant's specification, paragraph 0029);
and
a print engine (141) configured to produce a hardcopy from said print job (Appellant's specification, paragraph 0028);
wherein said printing device extracts an identifier (404) from said print job (Appellant's specification, paragraph 0038) and adjusts printing device configuration settings based on said identifier (406) (Appellant's specification, paragraph 0040).

29. A system for configuring a printing device, said system comprising:
means (144) for extracting an identifier (404) from an incoming print job identifying a client submitting said print job (Appellant's specification, paragraph 0008); and
means (144) for dynamically modifying printing device settings based said identifier (Appellant's specification, paragraph 0008).

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44. A computer readable medium having computer executable instructions thereon (Appellant's specification, paragraph 0031) which, when executed, cause a printing device to:

scan a print job for an identifier (Appellant's specification, paragraph 0038);

obtain configuration settings associated with said identifier (Appellant's specification, paragraphs 0040-0041); and

configure said printing device according to said configuration settings (Appellant's specification, paragraph 0040).

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VI. Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

The final Office Action raised the following grounds of rejection.

- (1) Claims 1-7, 9, 16-19, 21, 24-26, 28-35, 37 and 42-44 were rejected as anticipated by 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) by U.S. Patent No. 6,658,456 to Shimoosawa ("Shimoosawa").
- (2) Claims 8, 13, 14, 20, 36 and 45 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over the combined teachings of Shimoosawa and U.S. Patent No. 5,434,775 to Sims et al. ("Sims").
- (3) Claims 10, 11, 22, 23, 38 and 39 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over the combined teachings of Shimoosawa and U.S. Patent App. Pub. No. 2004/0098471 to Shima ("Shima").
- (4) Claims 12 and 40 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over the teachings of Shimoosawa taken alone.
- (5) Claims 15 and 41 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over the combined teachings of Shimoosawa and U.S. Patent App. Pub. No. 2004/0201860 to Nakaoka et al. ("Nakaoka").
- (6) Claim 27 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over the combined teachings of Shimoosawa and U.S. Patent App. Pub. No. 2001/0025307 to Venkatranman et al. ("Venkatranman").

According, Appellant hereby requests review of each of these grounds of rejection in the present appeal.

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VII. Argument

(1) Claims 1-7, 9, 16-19, 21, 24-26, 28-35, 37 and 42-44 are patentable over

Shimoosawa:

Claim 1:

Claim 1 recites: "A method of configuring a printing device, said method comprising dynamically modifying printing device settings based on an identifier in an incoming print job identifying a client submitting said print job." Applicant notes that claim 1 recites modifying printing device settings based on the identity of "a client submitting said print job."

In contrast, Shimoosawa fails to teach or suggest any of this subject matter. Shimoosawa teaches a system for handling email. Particularly, Shimoosawa teaches "[a]n electronic mail transferring apparatus for transferring electronic mail to a designated destination." (Shimoosawa, claim 1). According to Shimoosawa, "a memory [is] configured to store a plurality of destination addresses and transfer attributes, a transfer attribute associated with each *destination address*." (*Id.*) (emphasis added). Thus, Shimoosawa teaches "transfer attributes" for an email that are based on the email's "destination address." There is nothing here relevant to the claimed modifying of printing device settings based on the identity of "a client *submitting* said print job." (emphasis added).

Shimoosawa does teach that "the content of the e-mail including the appended file portion can be printed." (*Id.* at col. 11, lines 37-38). However, Shimoosawa does not teach or suggest anything about printing device settings being modified "based on an identifier in an incoming print job identifying a client submitting said print job" as recited in claim 1.

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In response, the final Office Action cites the following portions of Shimoosawa.

Next, a transfer determination unit matches the obtained sender ID and a content of a sender ID column of a transfer management table. When a match is found, the transfer determination unit reads a content of a transfer destination ID column corresponding to the sender ID column in the transfer management table and a content of a transfer attribute column. An appended file portion is deleted from the electric mail in accordance with the content of the read transfer attribute column, "deletion process." Thereafter, the electric mail from which the appended file portion is deleted is transferred to a transfer destination registered in the read transfer destination ID column.

(Shimoosawa, abstract) (emphasis in final Action).

A header analyzing unit 32 analyzes a header portion of the received e-mail, thereby obtaining a sender mail address (hereinafter referred to as a sender ID).

A transfer determination unit 33 determines whether or not transfer is needed based on the sender ID obtained by the header analyzing unit 32. When the transfer is needed, a process to be provided is decided to adjust to the performance and the circumstance of the apparatus used in the transfer destination.

The above determination and decision are carried out in accordance with a transfer management table 34.

(Shimoosawa, col. 4, lines 57-67) (emphasis in final Action).

From these portions of Shimoosawa, the Examiner concludes "that the facsimile apparatus of fig. 3 (which is construed as the printing device) dynamically modifies its settings to be either the transfer setting or non-transfer setting based on the sender ID." (final Office Action, p. 3).

In response, Appellant respectfully submits that the Examiner is misusing the term "settings." For example, there is no such thing as a "transfer setting or non-transfer setting" in Shimoosawa. These phrases have been invented by the Examiner.

As one of skill in the art will readily appreciate, transfer or transmission of data is a function of the facsimile apparatus. Under the teachings of Shimoosawa, this function is invoked or not based on sender ID. To attempt to characterize this as a "transfer *setting* or non-transfer *setting*" is an unreasonable twisting of the term "setting."

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As will be readily appreciated by those skilled in the art, a "setting" is a parameter that governs how the functions of a device are performed, not the function itself. As defined by Appellant's specification, "[t]he settings available on a printing device can allow the user to control certain aspects of the printing process to produce a more desirable hardcopy product. For example, the settings on a printing device may allow the user to select among different available print media. For example, the size, color or type of print medium may be selected for a particular job. Printing device settings may also determine the resolution or quality of the image being printed and, consequently, the amount of ink or toner consumed. The printing device may also be configured to add letterhead, a logo, a signature or other features into a print job being executed." (Appellant's specification, paragraph 0005).

In contrast, Shimoosawa merely teaches determining whether or not to transmit electronic data based on a sender ID. Unless one unreasonably twists the definition of a "setting," Shimoosawa clearly does not teach or suggest the claimed method of configuring a printing device by "dynamically modifying printing device settings based on an identifier in an incoming print job identifying a client submitting said print job."

"A claim is anticipated [under 35 U.S.C. § 102] only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference." *Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 2 U.S.P.Q.2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987). See M.P.E.P. § 2131. In the present instance, Shimoosawa clearly fails to teach or suggest "modifying printing device settings based on an identifier in an incoming print job identifying a client submitting said print job." For at least these reasons, the rejection based on Shimoosawa of claim 1 and its dependent claims should not be sustained.

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Claim 18:

Independent claim 18 similarly recites:

A printing device comprising:
an input for receiving a print job; and
a print engine configured to produce a hardcopy from said print job;
wherein said printing device extracts an identifier from said print job and
adjusts printing device configuration settings based on said identifier.

In rejecting claim 18, the Examiner takes the same position regarding Shimoosawa as was discussed with respect to claim 1. Therefore, for at least the reasons given above with respect to claim 1, i.e., that Shimoosawa does not teach or suggest adjusting configuration settings, the rejection of claim 18 should not be sustained.

Additionally, claim 18 recites "wherein said printing device extracts an identifier from said print job and adjusts printing device configuration settings based on said identifier."

This subject matter is further not taught or suggested by Shimoosawa.

In this regard, the Examiner is, once again, unreasonably ignoring the proper definition of terms used in the claim, specifically the term "print job." Appellant's specification defines a "print job" as follows. "The term 'print job' is defined as data that has been specifically formatted for submission to a particular printer from which the printer can generate a hardcopy representing the underlying document or data set from which the print job was created. Typically, the print job is transmitted from a host or 'client' computer to the printer." (Appellant's specification, paragraph 0003).

In contrast, as demonstrated above, Shimoosawa teaches transferring an e-mail message based on sender ID. (Shimoosawa, col. 4, lines 57-67). Clearly, an "e-mail message" is not synonymous with a "print job" as defined and used by the Appellant. It is well established law that a patent applicant has the right to control the definitions used to construe claim terms by defining those terms in the specification. *Lear Siegler, Inc. v.*

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Aeroquip Corp., 733 F.2d 881, 888-89, 221 U.S.P.Q. 1025 (Fed. Cir. 1984); *Markman v. Westview Instruments*, 116 S. Ct. 1384 (1996); *McGill, Inc. v. John Zink Co.*, 736 F.2d 666, 674 (Fed. Cir. 1984); *ZMI Corp. v. Cardiac Resuscitator Corp.* 884 F.2d 1576, 1580, 6 U.S.P.Q.2d 1557, 1560-61 (Fed. Cir. 1988) ("words must be used in the same way in both the claims and the specification.").

In the present case, Shimoosawa clearly does not teach or suggest the claimed printing device configured to "[extracts] an identifier from said print job and adjusts printing device configuration settings based on said identifier." (Emphasis added). The e-mail message taught by Shimoosawa cannot be construed as print job as defined and claimed by the Appellant.

Again, "[a] claim is anticipated [under 35 U.S.C. § 102] only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference." *Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 2 U.S.P.Q.2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987). See M.P.E.P. § 2131. For at least these reasons, the rejection based on Shimoosawa of claim 18 and its dependent claims should not be sustained.

Claim 29:

Independent claim 29 similarly recites:

A system for configuring a printing device, said system comprising:
means for extracting an identifier from an incoming print job identifying a client submitting said print job; and
means for dynamically modifying printing device settings based said identifier.

The Office Action does not specifically address the language of claim 29, but merely rejects it base on "arguments analogous to those presented for" claim 1. (Action, p. 10). Accordingly, as demonstrated above with respect to claims 1 and 18, Shimoosawa clearly fails to teach or suggest "means for extracting an identifier from an incoming *print job*

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identifying a client submitting said *print job*; and means for dynamically modifying printing device *settings* based said identifier.” (Emphasis added).

Again, “[a] claim is anticipated [under 35 U.S.C. § 102] only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference.” *Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 2 U.S.P.Q.2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987). See M.P.E.P. § 2131. For at least these reasons, the rejection based on Shimoosawa of claim 29 and its dependent claims should not be sustained.

Claim 44:

Independent claim 44 recites:

A computer readable medium having computer executable instructions thereon which, when executed, cause a printing device to:
scan a print job for an identifier;
obtain configuration settings associated with said identifier; and
configure said printing device according to said configuration settings.

The Office Action does not specifically address the language of claim 44, but merely rejects it base on “arguments analogous to those presented for claims 1 and 2.” (Action, p. 10). Accordingly, as demonstrated above with respect to claims 1 and 18, Shimoosawa clearly fails to teach or suggest instructions causing a printing device to “scan a *print job* for an identifier; obtain configuration *settings* associated with said identifier; and configure said printing device according to said configuration *settings*.” (Emphasis added). As demonstrated above, Shimoosawa has not been shown to teach or suggest any of this subject matter.

Again, “[a] claim is anticipated [under 35 U.S.C. § 102] only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference.” *Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 2 U.S.P.Q.2d 1051,

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1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987). See M.P.E.P. § 2131. For at least these reasons, the rejection based on Shimoosawa of claim 44 and its dependent claims should not be sustained.

Claim 2:

Additionally, various dependent claims of the application recite subject matter that is further patentable over the cited prior art. Specific, non-exclusive examples follow.

Claim 2 recites “scanning data packets of said *print job* for said identifier; querying a database to obtain *settings* for said printing device associated with said identifier; and configuring said printing device according to said *settings* associated with said identifier.” (Emphasis added). As demonstrated above with respect to claims 1 and 18, Shimoosawa fails to reasonably teach or suggest this subject matter. For at least this additional reason, the rejection of claim 2 and its dependent claims should not be sustained.

Claim 16:

Claim 16 recites “determining a group to which said printing device belongs based on said identifier.” In this regard, the final Office Action cites to Fig. 4 of Shimoosawa. (Action, p. 5). In Fig. 4, “the Sender ID column lists several email address.” (Action, p. 5). The Action further points out that this Sender ID indicates a group or domain to which the Sender belongs. (*Id.*). Appellant agrees, however, this is irrelevant to claim 16.

Claim 16 recites determining a group to which a *printing device* belongs, not a group to which a *sender* belongs. Clearly, looking at the domain of a sender’s e-mail address has nothing to do with “determining a group to which [a] printing device belongs.” A printing device is not even mentioned. For at least this additional reason, the rejection of claim 16 and its dependent claims should not be sustained.

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(2) Claims 8, 13, 14, 20, 36 and 45 are patentable over Shimoosawa and Sims:

Claims 8, 13, 14, 20, 36 and 45 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over the combined teachings of Shimoosawa and U.S. Patent No. 5,434,775 to Sims et al. ("Sims"). This rejection is respectfully traversed for the same reasons given above in favor of the patentability of claim 1.

Claim 20:

Additionally, claim 20 recites "further comprising a database associating identifiers with printing device locations and printing device locations with printing device configuration settings." Claim 36 recites similar subject matter. Appellant wishes to point out that claim 20 recites *three* different pieces of information that are associated in the database: (1) an identifier of a client submitting a print job, (2) printing device configuration settings and (3) printing device locations. There is no such teaching or suggestion in the cited prior art.

Firstly, as demonstrated above, if one properly defines a "setting," Shimoosawa does not teach controlling *settings* based on a sender identifier. Consequently, Shimoosawa does not teach or suggest associating any data with "printing device configuration settings." For at least this reason, the combination of Shimoosawa and Sims fails to teach or suggest all the subject matter of claim 20.

Additionally, the final Office Action cites Sims as teaching "a database for storing fax numbers with its associated locations." (Action, p. 6). In this regard, Sims does teach a database "that associates each fax machine 228, 230 with its location (e.g., floor and fax number." (Sims, col. 16, lines 29-33). However, again, there is no association with "device configuration *settings*" as claimed.

Neither of the cited references teach or suggest "a database associating ... printing device locations with printing device configuration *settings*." (Emphasis added).

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Under the analysis required by *Graham v. John Deere*, 383 U.S. 1 (1966) to support a rejection under § 103, the scope and content of the prior art must first be determined, followed by an assessment of the differences between the prior art and the claim at issue in view of the ordinary skill in the art. In the present case, the scope and content of the prior art, as evidenced by Shimoosawa and Sims, did not include the claimed database that associates “printing device locations with printing device configuration settings.” This subject matter appears to be entirely beyond the scope and content of the cited prior art and provides functionality and advantages that were unknown and unavailable in the prior art as explained in Applicant’s specification. For at least these additional reasons, Shimoosawa and Sims will not support a rejection of claims 20 and 36 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 and *Graham*.

(3) Claims 10, 11, 22, 23, 38 and 39 are patentable over Shimoosawa and Shima:

Claims 10, 11, 22, 23, 38 and 39 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over the combined teachings of Shimoosawa and U.S. Patent App. Pub. No. 2004/0098471 to Shima (“Shima”). This rejection is respectfully traversed for the same reasons given above in favor of the patentability of claims 1, 18 and 29.

(4) Claims 12 and 40 are patentable over Shimoosawa taken alone:

Claims 12 and 40 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over the teachings of Shimoosawa taken alone. This rejection is respectfully traversed for the same reasons given above in favor of the patentability of claims 1 and 29.

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(5) Claims 15 and 41 are patentable over Shimoosawa and Nakaoka:

Claims 15 and 41 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over the combined teachings of Shimoosawa and U.S. Patent App. Pub. No. 2004/0201860 to Nakaoka et al. ("Nakaoka").

This rejection is respectfully traversed for the same reasons given above in favor of the patentability of claims 1 and 29.

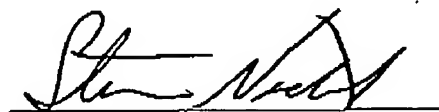
(6) Claim 27 is patentable over Shimoosawa and Venkatranman:

Lastly, claim 27 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over the combined teachings of Shimoosawa and U.S. Patent App. Pub. No. 2001/0025307 to Venkatranman et al. ("Venkatranman"). This rejection is respectfully traversed for the same reasons given above in favor of the patentability of claim 18.

In view of the foregoing, it is submitted that the final rejection of the pending claims is improper and should not be sustained. Therefore, a reversal of the Rejection of March 10, 2008 is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

DATE: July 1, 2008



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Carla L. Jones

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VIII. CLAIMS APPENDIX

1. (previously presented) A method of configuring a printing device, said method comprising dynamically modifying printing device settings based on an identifier in an incoming print job identifying a client submitting said print job.

2. (original) The method of claim 1, further comprising:
scanning data packets of said print job for said identifier;
querying a database to obtain settings for said printing device associated with said identifier; and
configuring said printing device according to said settings associated with said identifier.

3. (original) The method of claim 2, wherein said querying a database comprises:
determining a location associated with said identifier; and
retrieving settings for said printing device associated with said location.

4. (original) The method of claim 2, wherein said configuring said printing device occurs automatically when a print job is received.

5. (original) The method of claim 2, wherein said scanning comprises searching header data for said identifier.

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6. (original) The method of claim 2, further comprising storing said identifier in printing device memory.
7. (original) The method of claim 2, wherein said database is organized such that each identifier is associated with a set of printing device settings.
8. (original) The method of claim 2, wherein said database is organized such that each identifier is associated with a client location and a set of printing device settings.
9. (original) The method of claim 2, wherein said database is stored in printing device memory.
10. (original) The method of claim 2, wherein said database is stored on a network server.
11. (original) The method of claim 2, wherein said database is stored on a web server or Internet server.
12. (original) The method of claim 2, further comprising requiring authentication to access said database.
13. (original) The method of claim 8, wherein said database comprises a physical location corresponding to each identifier.

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14. (original) The method of claim 13, wherein said physical location comprises a room number or floor number.
15. (original) The method of claim 1, wherein said identifier comprises an IP address.
16. (original) The method of claim 1, further comprising determining a group to which said printing device belongs based on said identifier.
17. (original) The method of claim 16, further comprising configuring said printing device according to settings specified for members of said group.
18. (original) A printing device comprising:
an input for receiving a print job; and
a print engine configured to produce a hardcopy from said print job;
wherein said printing device extracts an identifier from said print job and adjusts printing device configuration settings based on said identifier.
19. (original) The printing device of claim 18, further comprising a database associating identifiers with printing device configuration settings.
20. (original) The printing device of claim 18, further comprising a database associating identifiers with printing device locations and printing device locations with printing device configuration settings.

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21. (original) The printing device of claim 19, wherein said database is stored in a memory unit of said printing device.

22. (original) The printing device of claim 19, wherein said database is stored on a network server.

23. (original) The printing device of claim 19, wherein said database is stored on a web server or Internet server.

24. (original) The printing device of claim 18, further comprising a programmable controller programmed to scan data packet headers for said identifier.

25. (original) The printing device of claim 20, wherein said programmable controller is programmed to query a database to obtain identification information associated with said identifier.

26. (previously presented) The printing device of claim 20, wherein said programmable controller is programmed to determine a source location of said data packet based on said identification information.

27. (original) The printing device of claim 18, further comprising an embedded web server.

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28. (original) The printing device of claim 18, further comprising a user interface.

29. (original) A system for configuring a printing device, said system comprising:

means for extracting an identifier from an incoming print job identifying a client submitting said print job; and

means for dynamically modifying printing device settings based said identifier.

30. (original) The system of claim 29, further comprising:

means for scanning data packets of said print job for said identifier;

means for querying a database to obtain settings for said printing device associated with said identifier; and

means for configuring said printing device according to said settings associated with said identifier.

31. (original) The system of claim 30, wherein said means for querying a database comprise:

means for determining a location associated with said identifier; and

means for retrieving settings for said printing device associated with said location.

32. (original) The system of claim 30, wherein said means for configuring said printing device function automatically when a print job is received.

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33. (original) The system of claim 30, wherein said means for scanning comprises means for searching header data for said identifier.

34. (original) The system of claim 30, further comprising means for storing said identifier in printing device memory.

35. (original) The system of claim 30, wherein said database is organized such that each identifier is associated with a set of printing device settings.

36. (original) The system of claim 30, wherein said database is organized such that each identifier is associated with a client location and a set of printing device settings.

37. (original) The system of claim 30, wherein said database is stored in printing device memory.

38. (original) The system of claim 30, wherein said database is stored on a network server.

39. (original) The system of claim 30, wherein said database is stored on a web server or Internet server.

40. (original) The system of claim 30, further comprising means for requiring authentication to access said database.

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41. (original) The system of claim 29, wherein said identifier comprises an IP address.

42. (original) The system of claim 29, further comprising means for determining a group to which said printing device belongs based on said identifier.

43. (original) The method of claim 42, further comprising means for configuring said printing device according to settings specified for members of said group.

44. (previously presented) A computer readable medium having computer executable instructions thereon which, when executed, cause a printing device to:

- scan a print job for an identifier;
- obtain configuration settings associated with said identifier; and
- configure said printing device according to said configuration settings.

45. (original) The medium of claim 44, wherein said instructions further cause said printing device to:

- identify a location of a client device submitting said print job based on said identifier;

and

- obtain configuration settings associated with said location.

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IX. Evidence Appendix

None

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X. Related Proceedings Appendix

None

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XI. Certificate of Service

None